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RINGS PALL PATTERN HATS. BIRD, No. 49 Names et, will introduce the atendard patterns on Morrey, Espt. 3. The fabrics of the subscribes are manufactured without reference to cast of material or work-marship, and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the track.

Brat. No. 49 Names et, next Middenland.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT for the Fall of 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance and 6.1 lightness and beauty of finish for surpresses all forms efforts. Gratieness are invited to vice this expert gen of the grance. Gratis, No. 214 Broadway, opposite 5t. Paul's Church

FALL FARMON.—The proprietor of the West Fud Emportum, No. 128 Caralist, will initiate his beautifu. Full Fachion for Harw, Trits naw, and although not claiming to empass all others, warrants them to be fight, elegant, dura ble, and what is equally essential, communical. J. W. KELLORG. The blackest of black HATS, elegant and origi-

rad in style, describe in appearance, faulties in material and secondosi is price, is now officing for public approval of KNOA's establishment on the corner of Broodway and Pairon-et, and No. 573 Broadway. Prepare to discard your write that for fachion thus declared them 'out of season." Price of KnOA's Jone Have only \$64. KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!-1,000 doz. Ladies

and Gentlemen's superior Paris trade Kid Gloves at great bac gains. 530 Carimer's Long Bilawis, from \$12 to \$50. E. H. Leadersten & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

■ Ladies returning from the country wishing their supply for the country assume can find at Millian's lo Canal st., Ladies' Bosts from 12, to 20', 20 lippers. Type and flushins, if to 10', second quality assume style at 6, and 7' per pair; with Boys. Misses and Children's Boots and Whene at equally low prices.

Misses and Children's Boots and Whene at equally low prices.

J. B. Millian's & Co. No. 134 Canal-st.

A CHANGE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY. Just received a large lot of very superior black French Chor Datas Coars, made in the latest style, fixed throughout wit the finest satin de chine. Sel log at Evans's Chorming Wast noves, Nos. 66 and 66 Fulton-st, at \$0.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.-We have just DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—We have have a very extensive stock of of rich Fall Dry Goods where perchased in Europe before the present advance in pricand with sell our autire stock at 20 per cent fees than the good he found, Rich Chine Flaid, Striped and Plain Sliks from 4 he found, Rich Chine Flaid, Striped and Plain Sliks from 4 he per year. Declaims, Mericos Plaid Cashmeres, Pric Shaphams, Embroideries, Limens, Shartings, Shartings, Shartings, Shartings, State Curtains, Swiss ob, and Mourning Goods of every decition.

E. H. Leaumeates & Co., No. 347 Breatway.

STEAMER ATLANTIC arrived with splendid Parisian Madallion, Royal Velvet and Tapestry Caurers with Mars to match, for Hinam Atunnon's great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery. N. B.—50,660 yards English Tapestry Carpets B) per yard; 50,660 yards splendid Ingrain Carpets 3/6, 4/ and 6/ per yard.

# TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

Fascy Goods, Novel-Ties, and Toys, No. 346 Broadway.

\$10 ONLY FOR A FARM OR TWO SPLENDID BUILDING Letts.—This opportunity ought to be improved by every percer who wishes to have a healthy country residence for himself and family; 700 Harmonia Letts at 30 Farms will be divided among 400 subscribers on the litral of Serresson, 1850, each subscriber will receive a deed for two Building Lots, 28 by 100 foet, or a Farm from 210 20 acres, and all for \$10, payable in matallments. The Lots are in the village of Laveland, near Lake Ronkonkoms. Apply to Chas Woon, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had fit.e. See advertisement headed "Long Idaod Homest ads."

Pianos.-Purchasers desiring a good Instrument, one guaranteed to give entire selfsfaction or purchase money refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Minke Store of Honace Warens, No. 333 Broadway, whose assentment of actalment Prance is the largest in the Chicke States; prices so low as to dely compellition, and terms on accommodating as to adapt themselves to the whose Pia-nil. Soo names of the following technical on the owners Pia-nos are constantly in second circles and whose horse-responding to the Prance of the Prance with or without Acolan, Hallett & Comstonis, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chicketing's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five other New-York makers. Becond-hand Fianos at great bargains. Planes to real, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Ageony for the sale of S. D. & H. W. Shithi's Fromium Mklonkows, tuned the equal temporament.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR-GLAS PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATEAT POWDER PROOF LOCK. Both received Prize Medals at the World's Fair, Lon-don, 1951, and Caystal Palace, New-York, 1953.-54. SLAS C. HERBING & Co., Nos. 185, 187 and 139 Water st., N. Y.

NOTICE.-We are now closing out the remainder of our summer stock of Chorning without regard to profit or cost, a rate chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior Chorning ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many worse than our innuised chanced customers. DEVLIS & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John st., corner of Nassau.

THE PUBLIC PRESS everywhere proclaim Dr.
Jas. McChintock's Fashix Medicines the best act most
scientific preparations ever produced. His Dispance. Conoral and his Wincorina Could Remember are daily saving the
lives of thousands, young and old. They give instant redict to
the shortest space of time, and restore the system to tae natural state. Soid at the new drug store of
A. Cushman & Co., No. 230 Broadway.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS Will

find it to their interest to call upon
A. H. & D. SAND. corner of Fullen and Williamats., Or,
C. V. CLERANE & Co., No. H. Barelayast., Or,
BARD. & PARK, corner Brandway and Duame et., Or,
HALL. RUCKLE & Co., No. 220 Greenwich et., Or,
WHITERIAD & Bro., Green wich et., Or,
C. H. RING, corner of Brandway and John et.,
And supply themselves with Dr. Duponte's Collory Pills.
The most successful medicine ever discovered for all diseases pocultar to funders.

Tens of thousands of our industrial population are inespectated for labor seen. Spring and Fall by Fover and Agos. Therefore it should be incorrectly known that Dr. Jas. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND ASUE SPECIFIC, in every case, however whosen, not only breast the while, but thoroughly cradicates the disease. If a ANVE SILLOUS PILLS are no lose efficacious in Billous Remiticates, and all classes of Fever compilates. Sold by A. CUNINAN & Co., No. 235 Broadway, and by Druggists everywhere.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT. Wholesale and Retail.
Barnes & Fask,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.
AATIVE WIKES.

Dr. S. S. Firen, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily Sun-ony accepted) from 9 until 5 of clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Ducases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & CARPETINGS FOR TALL INCL.

LOWSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, next Granden, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velver Tapmeray and Bayesses, Carretted, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the Carpet trade at great inducements.

HERNIA.- Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH HERNIA.— Unly I Tiled Account a watter to share A. Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent Rantcat. Curk Trays. References as to its superscript. Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carbochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other graphemen cured by this frame may be seen at Marson & Co. P. Marson & Co. P. New York, and Marson, Coultars & Co. to West 4th-st. Cincipanti, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Wids! Wids!! Wids!!!-Strangers visiting WRIS! WIGS: WIGS: -- ONTAINED THE THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF THE OFFICE OFFIC

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUTERS The best in the world, the atmiration of compositioning, the early of imiration. Sold and applied at No. 221 Broadway, (nine private receive). The largest stock of Wigs and Tougosts in America. Also, Batchtlun's Motharia Calass, for privating the bale.

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URE COSTAR'S HAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERmaron B wave of hondings and publishes, buy the geom-one genuine masses agased by Henny R. Convan, fac. 588 Broadway, New York, and St South 3d et., Phila HOLLOWAY'S OWNERT and POLS are highly

HOLLOWAY DISTRICT and record for the same of the same HUBBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

configurant tests, and three lines the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia. A World's Pair Medial and Four Piest Permisses Silver Medial have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For have been awarded it as being the best in the market, sain by the Druggiets and country store keepers generally, by the manufacturer. Thomas J. Hussand, Philadelphi

# New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

The Aldermon last night gave the death blow to the carriage-bire swindle, by adopting a resolution that the Controller pay no more bills for anch service. This is a good move, and the Councilmen should concur at once, and relieve the meelves and the people of the odious abuse.

We give on another page a most comantic bat literally true story of love and death, which came to light yesterday in this City. It is painful in the last degree; and it makes the heart nick to know that under all the abundant wealth and gay life of this great City two poor friendless wemen could have been driven by hopeless poverty to the dreadful extremity of marder and sulcide.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp's reply to the imputations on his conduct as President of the Mechapies' Bank, contained in the recent statements of Mr. F. W. Edmonds, recent Cashier of that institution, will be found under our Commercial head. It is very readable.

#### FROM THE WAR.

The Atlantic arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing no precise details of the recent battle on the Chernaya, though adding some important facts to our general knowledge of the event. With regard to the bombardment of Sweaborg we have the official reports of Admirals Penaud and Dundas, which we of course copy in this paper. They fully confirm the judgment we have already expressed upon that affair. It is true The London Times, as is natural during the Queen's visit in France, resolutely sees everything in couleur de rose, and insists upon crediting the destruction of the town of Sweaborg, the "Gibraltar of the "North." However, another London journal already admits that " such is the nature of the great bombardment of Sweaborg, that all that can be said is that it is conjectured that considerable loss has been inflicted upon the enemy by means of conflagration. It does not appear that we have gained much. Seriously, the success is neither brilliant in a true sense, nor is it solid. All the work has yet to be done in the Baltic." There has also appeared a letter from Admiral Napier admitting the Sweaborg bombardment to have been, on the whole, a failure, because of its not having damaged the Russian sea defenses.

As to the battle in the Chernaya, it is impossible to come to a correct judgment before more detailed accounts have been published. All must depend on the question to what degree the battle was confined to the defile passages of the Chernays, and how far the hight of the water made the river a serious obstacle. Without such an obstacle before the French front, the result of the battle was disgraceful for the Ressians. On the contrary, if it was the object of the Russian attack to force defiles which it was impossible to outflank, the heavy loss inflicted upon them is explained at once, and then the battle may be considered honorable for both parties. At all events, it remains difficult to understand why the Russians did not even attempt a flank maneuver through the valley of Baidar. At any rate, it is now sure that the Russians are unable to drive the Allies from

the plateau and the Chernsya line. The news of an assault on Malakoff may be ex pected to arrive with the next steamer. Should it fail, the Allies would find their situation much deteriorated. Should it be crowned with success, an event by no means impossible, although success must be bought at an enormous expense of life, the southern side would still not be lost to the Russians, unless they should be compelled to evacuate it for want of provisions. Still the Allies might then indulge the hope of clearing that side before the beginning of the Winter campaign. Why such an assault has not yet taken place is a matter of uncertainty. Gen. Simpson had announced it for the 17th of August, but this was a mistake. It can hardly be supposed to have taken place before the 31st ult., the day when the Cunard steamer was to leave Liverpool.

### RETTER TIMES.

The American Harvest of 1855 is a great one, after making all reasonable deductions for partial failures of Wheat from the rayages of insects or from foul weather in July, and for the loss or damage of Hay from the latter source. Indian Corn is very late, and liable to be seriously injured by early frosts; but the yield will be great, though the quality may be inferior. This country never before produced so much food for cattle as this year, and the annual product of Butter and Cheese must exceed all precedent. Rye and Oats were never better; and there will be a great yield of Buckwheat, even if early frosts should kill a part of it. Potatoes suffer considerably in this vicinity from the fatal rot; but there was a great area planted, and their general appearance is still thrifty and luxuriant. The crop will be large, at the worst; while for other roots there never was so good a prospect at this season. Fruit, too, in this region, and almost everywhere else, is most abundant.

We ought, therefore, to have better timesbetter, not merely for our farmers, who will often find their increased product balanced by reduced prices; but better for the entire community. Our merchants should be enabled to pay better than last year; our mechanics should have steady work as well as cheaper food; our laborers should find employment for the hard season opening to them on every side, is contract with the

raforced idleness and destitution of last Winter And, as a beneficial consequence of this improvement in our general condition, we ent eat our farmers, so far as possible, to tarn orar a new leaf in the matter of debt and credit, and reacter firmly not to martgage their cop be forethey have grown it, but limit their par chases to their means and pay as they go. Is this advice hard to follow! By no menas.

It is only hard to begin to follow it. We know

that many if not most of our farmers are in debt,

and cannot instantly extricate themselves; but

they can get out and keep out of mercantile cebts if they will. I'm off the mortgage gradually, but have no running accounts at the stores -they are issues through which many a noble pairimony has run out. The merchant does and must charge more if he credits than he would if he sold only for ready pay; there is no help for it. On the each system, he might turn his capital over several times in each year; now he does very well if he turns it once. The easy, slouching farmer means to square all off when he sells his grain or his cheese; but the account is a good deal larger than he supposed it would or could be; then his daughter is to be married, or his son is setting off to the West and must have an outfit; so he pays part, gives a note for the balance, and begins to run up a new score. The merchant considers him good in the long run, and continues to trust him ; but next year frost, or flood, or hail, or drouth, cuts his crops short; and now the whole year's bill must be put into a new note, and interest added to the old one. Finally, the debtor becomes discouraged and takes to drinking; or he fails sick and is eaten up by doctors' bills; his farm and ail he has go to his creditors; so he paddles off for some new location, and the merchant loses his customer and a part if not the whole of his debt. Such is the vicious system which keeps our farmers always in debt to the merchants, the Country to the City, and America to Europe. Its complete abolition would be a great help to American manufactures and Indus. trial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of Wares or Fabrics, having the command of unlim. ited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford Hence a bad harvest impels a commercial convulsion: it has been eaten up before it was grown, and its failure works universal bankruptcy. The farmer or planter cannot pay his merchant; he is consequently in default to the jobber; he to the importer; and the latter to the manufacturer or his banker in Europe. And the cost and risk of all this fall at last on the men who save and thrive and pay. The merchant must charge profit enough on his good sales to cover his bad debts. If this year's crop were to pay for next year's goods instead of last year's, the producers would receive ten per cent, more for it than can now be given them.

The true principles of Business are little under. stood among us. We have too many merchants, too many unproductive consumers generally. If our farmers and artisans would never buy goods until they were ready to pay for them, competition would reduce the profit thereon to one-fourth its present average per centage, and liberate seveneighths of our traders to engage in some other pursuit. If one-tenth of them knew enough to stop crediting inflexibly, reduce their prices to the fair cost of procuring and selling on the cash system, and then spend for a year or two half their profits in advertising, they would inevitably secure ninetenths of the entire trade. Thrifty farmers would not continue to pay, as they now do, through the mercantile credit system, twelve to twenty-five per cent, for the use of money, which they might borrow directly on good security at six or seven per cent. ; and as to the unthrifty and irresponside, who would still adhere to the credit system, they would run out those who trusted them. It is the thoughtless adhesion of the better class which keeps the system on its legs; whenever they let go, it must fall. And as for the merchants, who, seeing its vices, still cling to the credit system because they think they cannot otherwise find customers, they are the victims of self-delusion. A few years since, it was supposed that newspapers must be sent out on credit; but a few bold spirits revolted; and now three-fourths of the periodicals sent out from cities are paid for in advance, to the signal advantage of all parties. It needs but ade quate effort, by competent and substantial men, to work a similar revolution in Commerce-a rev clution which the true interest of all classes im peratively demands.

## OHIO.

Of the six States comprising the old Territory North-West of the Ohio-the region beneficently shielded from Slavery by the immortal Ordinance of 1787-but two hold elections this Fall. All have chosen their Members of Congress; but Omo and Wisconsin each elect a Governor and Legislature- the former on the 9th of October, the latter on the first Tuesday in November. In Wisconsin, the renomination of Gov. Barstow virtually insures a sweeping Republican victory for Freedom; but Obio-the mighty Heart of the Free West-votes earlier, is by far the most populous and powerful of the New States, and is contested with an energy and sternness commensurate with the momentous issue.

Ohio was among the first States to perceive and defer to the necessity of discarding past party or-ganizations and issues in order to rebuke effectually and measurably the treachery to Freedom which secured the passage of the Nebraska bill. Four of her own representatives supported that bill, in defiance of the clearest manifestations of the public will; at least two of them, cashiered by their constituents, have since received at the hands of the President the reward of their treason. A "Fusion" of all the elements of resistance to Slavery Extension was seasonably effected last year, by means of which an entire Anti-Nebraska Delegation was chosen to the next House, with a State Ticket of like principles by a majority exceeding Seventy Thousand. So utter and overwhelming a rout had not been known in

the history of the State. But the old Governor and most other State Officers held over, having been elected for two years in 1853, when the Pierce Democracy carried the State by nearly Forty Thousand. The Legislature of '53 also held over, but held no session last winter. A new election is now to be held, in which Gov. Medill and his confreres are candidates for reflection, skulking the Nebraska issue as far as possible and hoping to win by sounding the "Demceratie" gong and making a desperate clamor against "Knew Nothing" proscription and intole-

The Republican ticket is headed by Statuton I' Chase the late eminent U. S. Senator, who was superseded by a Legislature chosen prior to the

sented the imminency of that measure, Mr. Chase would have been retained in the Senate by most emphatic vote. Being outled by sa open advocate of the Nebraska Act about the time that the People were resolving to discard the authors and abetters of that act, Mr. Chase was marked out by the progress of events as the proper leader of the Anti-Tebraska host in the arduous contest now impending. He accepted the nomination, and is now canvassing the History with equal energy and efficiency, aided by other champions as earnest as and scarcely less able than himself. Though a diversion in favor of Medill and the Slavery Extensionists is created by the extraordinary acquiescence of ex-Governor Allen Trimble in the use of his came by a bolting erganization to draw off votes from Mr. Chase, we cannot doubt the election of the latter. Though it is now twenty seven years since Mr. Trimble was chosen Governor, (by the Adams party in 28.) yet there are still many outside of Ohio who have too much esteem for his character and regard for his fair fame not to see with sorrow the use to which he has now lent himself-that of keeping in power a dynasty which he has all his life opposed, and which has recently rendered itself as odious as it is incurably vicious. When the heat of the fray is over, should Gov. Trimble find that he has been instrumental in keeping Medill & Co. in power, and enabling The Union to chuckle over a "Great Reaction" in Ohio, the result will be lamented by no one more keenly than by Gov. T himself.

We do not, however, regard such a result as within the range of probability. Every ladication argues a result as auspicious and decisive as that of 1854. The Republican canvassers are greeted from county to county by assemblages exceeding in numbers and enthusiasm any precedent but that of 1840-sometimes exceeding even the immense convocations of that year. The Republican State ticket seems destined to triumph by a majority reckoned by tens of thousands, carrying with it a Legislature faithful to Freedom and pledged to State Reform. Apsthy end an absurd partisan jealousy based on bygone contests could alone prevent these results; and these are disappearing before the efforts of the Republican canvassers. Whoever else may prove recreant, we trust Ohio will stand true to her traditions and to the good cause of which she is the most emphatic and conspicuous

#### APPRECIATION.

Nobody can look at the Presidential chair, in which Washington, the Adamses, Jesserson, Madison and Jackson have sat, filled as it is at the present unfortunate moment by Franklin Pierce, lately of the White Sulphur Springs, without being forcibly reminded of two of Æsop's fables-it is hardly necessary to say which. Everybody calls to mind on the instant those of the ase in the skin of the lion and of the jackdaw rigged out in the stolen feathers of the peacock.

It is very difficult, however, as these fables go to show, for cheats of that sort to be kept up for any length of time. The success of Caleb Cushing and the other managers of the last Baltimore Convention, in passing off for the short interval between that nomination and the Presidential election Franklin Pierce as a veritable lion, was all that could be reasonably expected. Not only was Mr. Pierce taken to be a lion of the true royal breed by the discordant Democrats, who hailed his nomination as a capital expedient for awing into due subordination a pack of hungry politicians, that in excess of eagerness for their due share of the spoils were almost on the point of devouring each other-but a great many Whigs, too, deluded by oratorical feathers plucked for the occasion from the dying Webster, took Mr. Pierce to be a peacock of the true national breed, and voted for him accordingly.

The cheat, however, is now fully found out. and the feathers are beginning to fly. Tast which at the White Suipaur and to the sympathizing ears of John Tyler sounded like the majestic roar of a Presidential lion, zealous, like his great predecessors, for the preservation of the Union, before it reaches so far North as New-York, is perceived to be nothing but the braying of an ass. Even in the Convention of the Softe, though the Custom-House and the Post-Office were there in full force, diver-Democrats could not by all John Van Buren's management be prevented from giving voice to their suspicions as to the President's real character. Gen. Nye would say to him in so many werds; "President Pierce, you have openly " insuited the spirit of your countrymen," and he calls upon the Convention, not altogether without effect, to repeat after him this protest against the President kicking at the North in contrast to his docility in suffering himself to be used by Atchison and Stringfellow as a packhorse to transport them and their "property" into Kansas. Mr. Hinkley feeling "like a brave Indian on the battle-field"-that is, we suppose, in a very scalping humor-seizes hold of the Democratic lion's skin, in which the Custom-House delegates are struggling to wrap up the President, and is for stripping it off altogether. The Convention is not quite up to so vigorous a proceeding. They leave the lion's skin hanging about the President's feet, complimenting his management of the public finances—these fellows always have an eye on the Treasury-his rigorous scrutiny into defalcations-this crying stop thief!" is an old trick; and "the attitude assumed in support of the American nan e abroad"-including, we suppose, the bompardment of Greytown; while at the same time they expose to public view the ase's head and long cars, their own as well as the President's, by a exclution complaining of the subversion of the rights of the settlers of Kansas and of the very principles of squatter sovere gnty, by the recen receedings in that Territory, and calling upon the President to exert all the powers of the

Federal Government for the redress of these outrages-though the whole course of the Federal Government, and especially the removal of Gov. Reeder, show, beyond all question, that it was to give an opportunity for the commission of these very outrages that the President exercired the whole strength of his influence and

While the Soft Convention thus strips off the lion's skip, the Silver Grays, under their new name of Know-Nothings, are beginning to pluck away the peacech's feathers from the tail of the bird which of late they so much applauded and admired, and under which they were just now struggling to take shelter. After indersing at Philadelphia the Kansas policy of the Administration, they turn round at Binghamton and by

Nebraska bill through Congress.

passage of the Nebraska bill. Had Ohio even sur a natural association expediate to the same breath the President and their own Philadel. phis plutform, thus at one greep stripping the borrows & feathers from two tople and exhibiting to the much amound public as well themselves as the President in the character of detected laskinwa.

In this stripping process, however, both Softs and Znow Nothings proceed with the atmost delicarry and tenderness. It is not a work which they have undertaken voluntarily, and they cannot but feel-driven to it as they are-that in stripping Mr. Herne they are at the same time laying bare themselves. Out in Kansas, among the squatter sovereigns"-truly so called, since though they govern Kansas they live in Missourino such delicacy is felt. These squatter sovereigns are a plain-spoken generation, and they come to the point at once. Mr. McMeeken thinks the President should be taught to know his place. Mr. Weddell looks upon the President-and his fellows of the pretended Kansas Legislature seem to agree with him-as "a mean Yankee and a double-dyed coward:" after which this body proceeds to pass a string of resolutions denunciatory of the President, and denying his right to remove Judge Elmore. That is a point to which we have not given a critical examination, but ten to one the pseudo-Kansas Legislature is right. After having so long totally omitted to interfere with the Government of that Territory, and having in that omission grossly neglected his constitutional duty, what more likely than that when he does at last interfere, the President's action in the one case should be just as much in defiance of the Con. stitution as his non-action in the other? In this business of Kansas, the President seems to suffer under a moral inability to do anything right. Mr. Weddell might certainly have expressed

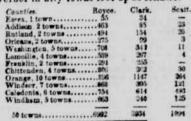
himself in terms more polite. The phrase "mean "Yankee" applied to the President is rather bald, but nobody can deny that it is true. Mr. Pierce got his nomination by meanness; he is attempting (Ob, the vanity of human efforts') to get a renemination by still greater meanness; and he experiences the common fate of meanness in being twitted with it by those for whose benefit he has most demeaned himself. Whether the other descriptive epithet of a "double-dyed "coward" is equally well-deserved a little time will show. The resolution which has been passed denunciatory of the action of the President in the removal of Judge Elmore cannot be regarded as anything less than a challenge. The squatter sovereigns, finding the Federal authority lying dead among them like a log in the water, seem resolved by leaping upon it with every mark of contempt and insult to ascertain whether it has any life in it or not. If this does not rouse the President and the Northern members of his Cabinet to the exhibition of a little spirit, others beside Mr. Weddell of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature will be apt to set them down as "double-dyed "cowards."

The nomination of Passmore Williamson for Canal Commissioner by the Republicans of Pennsylvania affords the freemen of that State an admirable opportunity to express their opinions of the outrage on their own dearest rights, of which he is the immediate victim. Passmore Williamson is now in prison for the crimes of loving Liberty and speaking the truth. He told Jane Johnson that she and her children were legally free, baving been voluntarily brought into Pennsylvania by their master; and he made answer to a habeas corpus before Judge Kane that he had no control over the said ex-slaves, and did not know where they were. All this was the simple, naked truth, and for telling it when required he is arbitrarily imprisoned by Judge Kane, -imprisoned without indictment or trial, and for an unlimited period. There lives no Pennsylvanian whose personal safety this tyranny does not endanger, provided he be one who may possibly do a generous or manly act. Now, we know not to what party Mr. Williamson belongs, nor do we care to know. It sfluces us that he is the immediate victim of a great public wrong, and that his election as Canal Commissioner will be a salutary rebuke of that wrong and a humiliation to its author. We entreat, then, every humane Pennsylvanian to work and vote for Mr. Williamson's election, no matter how many or what rival candidates may be in the field. He cannot be a man of generous instincts who, in view of the facts, will allow his name to be used as a candidate against Passmore William-

Wisconsin Republican Statz Convention. — [By Telegraph to the Associated Press.]—Madison, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1835.—The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated Colurs Bashronn as their candidate for Governer—the vote being—Bashford 124, F. D. Holton, 37, Scattering, 3. The resolutions of the Know-Nothing party were adopted.

The Telegraph operators being nearly all Know-Nothings, and the making up of dispatches to the Associated Press being mainly in their hands, we are powerless against such falseboods as that printed in Italics just above. There is of course no shadow of foundation for it, as the mail in due season will show; but meantime the lie will have traveled everywhere and the truth will never half overtake it. We feel confident that, if any resolutions on the subject were passed, the essential and peculiar principles of the Know-Nothings were denounced and condemned by the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin. Watch and

VERMONT .- The pretense of the Telegraphic K. N.s that they have carried Vermont, is sheer humbug. In many cases they have supported the Republican candidates and done very well; but they have seldom elected candidates of their own. The Boston Atlas of yesterday has returns from a third of the State, and the Members of Assembly stand-Republicans and Whige, 37; Pierce Democrats, 8; K N.s, 3. The votes for Governor in fifty towns foot up as follows:



Mr. Stephen H. Branch has sent us a very long weight of his patronage to force the Kansasletter, designed to prove that he has really identfied the George Matsell, whose baptism he so thrillingly found recorded in the parish register of Brandon, England, with our George W. Matsell, Chief of Police. We might perhaps pick some flaws in his chain of evidence, but, in preference to publishing so long a letter on a topic of no general interest, we choose to acknowledge the corn. Be it known, then, that Branch has proved the Chief of English birth-THE

Taxacan evaluates it. Now, if he westers to corresponds his Alligator story, he has only to write us as long a fetter on that subject and rather than print it, we'll back him on that sies

### THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Manuscon, Wis , Thursday, Sept. 4, 1854. The Wisconsin Republican State Convention new insted Conza Basersono as their candidate for Governor. The vote being-Beshford, 121; E. D. Holton 87; Scattering, 3. The resolutions of the Know-Neth log party were adopted.

C. C. Shorles of Kentsht was nominated for Lieut. Governor on the third ballot.

#### FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855, In the Kansas House of Representatives, on the real ultime, the bill to exempt slaves from sale under eracution was rejected.
Sr. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1854.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 30th of August. They adopted such portions of the Missouri code of laws as were not locally inapplicable, or inconsistent with the laws of Kansas already passed. The Pro-Slavery Convention nominated Gen. Whitfield as delegate to Congress.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

The Norfolk boat brings the announcement that there were 21 deaths at Portsmouth and 54 at Norfolk during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Neither Mayor Fisk nor the Rev. Mr. Wells was dead, as ansounced by The Petersburg Express, bet on the contrary, both were improving.

No papers were published at Norfolk yesterday

Mr. Dickson, Sen., of the firm of Dickson & Hallett, is

dead, and Mr. Hal'ett died on Sunday. Dr. Collins, the President of the Railroad, was attacked yesterday. A meeting of refugees from Norfolk and Portamout was held in this city to day, about 150 being present Dissatisfaction was expressed at the President's refu sal to give up Fort Monroe, and another Committee

was sent to Washington to ascertain of it can be evacuated in ten days The President of the Norfolk Packet Company offers to remove all there to Fort Washingten in 24 hours with all their equipments Miller of Philadelphia is at the Marine Hospital here,

He was landed from the Norfolk boat this morning sick with the fever. Dr. Gooche of Richmond is dead. Rev. Mr. Webb and Mayor Fiske are improving. Miss Andrews from New-York is quite ill. Father

#### RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Two locomotives and a passenger car were badly damaged by a collision between the express and freight trains on the Vermont Central Railroad at West Raudolph on Monday last. The passengers, mostly Spirit unlists returning from a Convention at South Royalston, escaped with only a few bruises. Gen. Cass of Michigan is spending a few days in

his native town, Exeter, N. H., at present.

Robert J. Laurenceson, United States Mail Agent, who had one of his legs fractured by the recent railered accident near Ringston, R. L. lies in a critical condition at his residence in South Boston. He was internally injured. Mr. L. was formerly a Methodist clause.

clergyman.

It is rumored that Commodore Gregory has applied at Washington for the command of the new frigate

Several small stables, two wheelwrights' shops, a paint-shop and a quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire in Beverly st. this morning. Loss between \$5,000

NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY. WATERTOWS, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Dewitt C. Gwinn of Sackett's Harbor was to-ds
nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from 1st District of Jefferson County.

MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN OF SHIP ARIEL. CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.
At the Coroner's inquest on the death of the Captain of the ship Ariel, the jury found a verdict of marder against Nicholas Wheaton, the first mate and now active controlled. ing captain of the vessel, and Henry Girard and George Anderson, the apprentices.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1853.

Capt. Charles G. Merchant of the United States

Army cied at Pensacola, Mississippi, on the 4th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CAPE MAY. At Cape May yesterday a boat containing a party of three men on a fishing excursion accidentally upset, and one of them. Samuel M. Fogg of Camden, was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The others sayed themselves by alleging to the later.

saved themselves by clinging to the boar FIRE AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN. MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.
The dwelling of Captain Charles Bacon, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the members of the family were absent from the city at the

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
St. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.
Henry D. Bacon was elected a director of the Ohio
and Mississippi Railroad on both the tickets.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

The river at this point measures eight feet six inches, and steamers have resumed running to Nashville at low rates. Freight to St. Louis are 35 # 40c. per 100 lbs. Flour is shipped from St. Louis at 40c. per bbl.

### CITY POLITICS.

We are requested to state that the Republican County Committee of Sixteen, at its meeting on last Wednesday evening, appointed a Special Committee of Three upon the State Delegation Republican Clubs, and Ward Associations which have elected delegates will communicate with the Committee in regard thereto. The Committee is as follows: Edgar Mc-Mullen, No. 57 Warren st.; Luman Sherwood, No. 42 John-st.; James B. Swain, Daily Times Office.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Last evening delegates from about one-half of the Wards of this City, duly appointed by the Republican Clubs in their respective Wards, met and organized a Republican General Committee for the City and County of New-York. This Committee is composed of three delegates from each Ward, and organized for the purpose of directing the Republican movement throughout the City, and securing thorough organization in each Ward. Meetings are being held nightly by Wards and Assembly Districts, and irra few days the organization of this new party will be completed in this City. The Committee adjourned to meet at No. 455 Broome-st. pext Saturday evening.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE -The State National Democratic Committee met yesterday at noon, at the Aster House, and unanimously nomipsted Mr. John D. Fay of Rochester, Monroe Co., in place of Cole, declined, for State Engineer and Sarveyor. District committees for organization were ap-

pointed to the extent of two or three columns. C. Chauncey Burr, ex-Reverend, ex-Abilitionist, ex-Free Soiler, ex-Land Reformer, ex-Hard-Shell, ex-Toe-Cracker and Ex Know Nothing in expectancy made his appearance in the course of the session. The attention of the Chairman was called to the fact that there was a gentleman present who was not a Democrat. The Chairman theroupon requested all persons not Pemocrats to withdraw, and the gentleman who was talking with him, drew him gently and without emonstrance toward the door.

WHIG ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS-Ist District .- The Whig delegates from the First and Second Wards met last night at Atlantic Garden, when Mr. Thos. Caddy was called to the chair and Mr. Jas. Carker appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Crosker, Peter B. Van Houten of the First Ward was acminated the Whig